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EXPLODED JEEP

Abolition Of Trade Unions

New Proposal By De Gaulle

Saint Etienne, France, Nov. 4.—General Charles de Gaulle called today for abolition of the French Trade Unions system in favour of an association of management and labour "incorporated into the state."

Speaking in the Central Square of this city which the Communist-led General Confederation of Labour took over for a brief period during last month's strikes, de Gaulle said:

"Enough of this absurd system, in which for a calculated minimum salary a minimum of effort is furnished and a minimum result collectively produced. Enough of this opposition between different groups of producers, which poisons and paralyzes French activity."

NEW PSYCHOLOGY

De Gaulle defined his ideas of association this way:

"First of all, everyone in the same group of enterprises, all who go to make it up—managers, foremen, workmen—would together fix their conditions of labour, notably their pay, acting as equals, with organized arbitration."

A system like this, de Gaulle said, would give birth "to another psychology than that of exploitation of one group by another, or class war. When this association has been organized, de Gaulle added, representatives could and should be incorporated into the state."

He said representatives of such an association sitting in the Council of the Republic would increase the importance of that house of the French Parliament, the functions of which are now largely advisory.—Associated Press.

TRAIN KILLS 10 CHILDREN

Arlington, Ohio, Jan. 4.—The State Highway Patrol today reported that 10 children were killed when a speeding New York train crashed into a sleighing party at a grade crossing.

First reports from the scene of the crash said the train struck a tractor and bobbed combination, killing ten children outright and sending two others to hospital.

Communications have been cut because of the recent ice storm.—United Press.

EDITORIAL

Hongkong Co-operates

THERE are growing manifestations that Hongkong is leaning over backwards to help others at her own expense, and it will do no harm to enquire when something in the way of reciprocity is likely to be forthcoming. A fortnight ago Government announced new import restrictions, ostensibly designed to assist British products, yet intriguingly including wool, oil, which, so far as we know, is not a sterling area commodity. It can only be supposed that this constitutes another subtle concession to China. During the weekend, the Chinese Finance Minister, Mr. O.K. Yui, indicated that a China-Hongkong Anti-Smuggling agreement would be signed within a few days, and his remarks emphasized that one of its principal provisions will be the co-operation of the Hongkong Government in combating smuggling into and out of China. Simultaneously came another announcement that, Hongkong has agreed to Nanjing's request to place controls on the export of Chinese products such as wolfram, antimony, wood oil, rapeseed oil, tin, tea, bristles and cotton yarn. All this willing co-operation on the part of the Hongkong Government must be very gratifying to the Chinese authorities, but we cannot avoid the sensation that it is beginning to become a trifle one-sided. Assuredly, smuggling is a serious retarding factor in

KILLS 70 Jaffa Outrage A NEW FORM OF TERRORISM

Jerusalem, Jan. 4.—Unconfirmed Arab reports said that 70 people were killed when a jeep, believed to have been driven by Jewish terrorists, exploded in crowded Central Jaffa today.

The explosion blasted Barclay's Bank, the Arab National Committee building, the Central Police Station and about 15 shops, the Arabs said. The first British casualty list said that 59 persons were killed and wounded.

Two jeeps stopped outside the bank, the occupants of one got out, jumped into the other and drove off in the direction of Tel-Aviv. The empty jeep blew up a few minutes later with a shattering roar, the Arabs sources said.

The dynamite, believed to be from Zvi Leumi terrorists, were the uniform, badges and the green cockades of the Irish Fusiliers, it was officially announced. This was the second time within the week that they had done so.

In Jaffa on December 31, a jeep-load of men, wearing the same type of uniform and cockades, fired at Arabs, wounding 10.

The situation in Jerusalem was reported under control tonight after nearly 24-hours of sporadic fighting in the walled-off Jewish quarters of the Old City.

Six British soldiers and four British police had, so far, been wounded since the disturbances began at dusk last night.

ARABS DRIVEN BACK

Troops using tear gas today drove a wedge between the defending Jews and the heavily-armed Arab attackers, who broke into the Old City early this morning after a six-day siege of its 2,000 inhabitants.

Severe fighting broke out after the Arabs blew up two gates and burst into the quarter to meet a hail of machine-gun and rifle fire from Hagannah posts around the Wailing Wall.

The Arabs, after attacking four times, were forced by the British troops to retire to deserted houses outside the quarter, from which they sporadically engaged the Jewish gunmen.

In London, the Colonial Office issued a statement tonight quoting "official" sources in Palestine for the information that, contrary to press reports, there was nothing to report in Jerusalem today and that incidents yesterday were confined to "some sniping."

The statement reported extensive fighting in the Old City of Jerusalem in which a wedge was said to have been driven by British troops between the Jews and the Arabs and that there had been a breakdown of communications.—Reuter.

LATER REPORTS

Jerusalem, Jan. 4.—The head-quarters of the Grand Mufti's Arab higher committee in Jaffa was bombed today in the most violent explosion since King David Hotel in Jerusalem was blasted in 1946 when more than 100 persons were killed.

The number of casualties was earlier reported at four Arabs killed and some 30 injured. However, a Public Information officer of the Palestine Government said that he believed that the casualties would turn out to be higher than the figure at present indicated.

The rescue has been hampered by a fierce wind and rainstorm, beating Palestine for more than 24 hours. Communications between Jaffa and Jerusalem were almost cut by the telephone workers' strike.

Witnesses said that some Jews drove two trucks to the front of the building and parked them. One truck was loaded with explosives. According to the witnesses all the Jews went into the other truck. Since they looked like Arabs none suspected them of being up to anything. They sped away in one truck and a few seconds later the dynamite in the truck left behind went off in the most violent explosion.

BUILDING RIPPED APART

The explosion ripped the front of the building, smashed all windows, buckled doors and extensively damaged shops in the mercantile centre around the structure.

A spokesman for the Stern gang telephoned to the United Press in Jerusalem and said that his organization was responsible for the bombing.

Later it was reported that scores of men dressed as Arabs but "suspected of being Jews" were rounded up and taken to Jaffa police stations for questioning.

The explosion caused an uproar in nearby Jaffa Central Prison where some prisoners tried to overpower their guards to make a break. They were subdued, however. The explosion in the High Committee headquarters occurred just as the Muezzin in a nearby minaret was calling the Arab faithful to his mosque.

The police are trying to find how the Sternists managed to get into the heart of the all-Arab city and plant the bomb in the building where platoons of Arab fighting men stand on guard day and night. They believed that the Jews disguised themselves as Arabs and some possibly as Irish Fusiliers.

A jeep-load of men, who appeared to be Irish Fusiliers, was seen in Jaffa and Jewish sources in Tel-Aviv suggested that they were the Stern gang bombing crew. A number of private automobiles were stolen in all-Jewish Tel-Aviv last night and the police believed that the Sternists used them for their expedition into Jaffa.—United Press.

TNT FOR PALESTINE

New York, Jan. 4.—Federal and State government authorities in New York and New Jersey sought today to trace the origin of a freight consignment for Palestine which was found to contain deadly TNT.—United Press.

(Continued on Page 4)

Mr Churchill Better

Markareah, Jan. 4.—Mr Winston Churchill appeared in the Public restaurant of his hotel here today for the first time since his illness began.

Mrs Churchill, their daughter Sarah, and the family physician, Lord Moran, who flew here yesterday, were with him at a family dinner party, and they sat at his usual corner table.

The hotel head waiter commented that "Mr Churchill has regained his appetite today. He is obviously better."

Lord Moran was tonight studying X-ray prints of his patient's chest which were taken at the French Hospital here.

On the outcome of the examination would depend whether Lord Moran would return to Britain at once by plane.

It was earlier reported that Mr Churchill spent his days dictating his memoirs and painting in his bedroom studio.

A sudden drop in the temperature at night in this sub-tropical climate was considered responsible for his recent chill, which developed into bronchitis.

His health was stated to be rapidly improving.—Reuter.

Russia Maintains Stand On Japanese Peace Treaty

London, Jan. 4.—Russia's view that the Council of Foreign Minister of Britain, the United States, Russia and China should prepare the Japanese peace treaty was reiterated in a note to China by M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Minister, on December 30, Moscow Radio reported today.

M. Molotov said that this preparatory work could be organized by the Council with the participation of the other states-members of the Far Eastern Commission, "similarly to the manner in which such work in the preparation of the peace treaty with Germany will be organized."

Copies of the note were being sent to Britain and the United States.

The note added: "It is known that the draft procedure for the preparation of the German peace treaty, on a considerable part of which agreement has at the present time been reached in the Council of Foreign Ministers, envisages the institution of a number of committees and subcommittees and also an information and consultative conference."

"The inclusion of the states-members of the Far Eastern Commission in these and also in the corresponding subcommittees and the information and consultative conference will ensure the necessary attention to the interests of the powers in the period preceding the peace conference."

M. Molotov was replying to a Chinese note which expressed the view that the Far Eastern Commission should prepare the Japanese peace treaty.

The Soviet reply said the Chinese view that "the functions of the Far Eastern Commission have a direct relation to the peace conference for Japan" could not be recognized as well-founded, as the Commission was excluded from settling territorial questions, "which is obviously one of the important components of the future peace settlement for Japan."

The Soviet Union's latest statement on her attitude to the Far Eastern peace settlement, outlined in her reply to China's recent note on the subject, will be studied by Britain, a Foreign Office spokesman stated here tonight.

Meanwhile, it is considered unlikely that the British views on Allied participation in the Japanese settlement, which have been repeatedly stated, will be modified by the latest Soviet proposals. These are seen in informed quarters here as little more than a repetition of Russia's desire to extend the privileged position of the great powers in shaping the European peace settlements to the Far Eastern field.

The importance of the latest Russian note, diplomatic observers here consider, is two-fold. First, it expresses Russia's intention to keep the Council of Foreign Ministers in existence as the effective peace-making machinery, despite its failure to make any headway in the German settlement at its last meeting in London.

In the second place, it places China in the necessity of defining where exactly her policy now stands in relation to Russia, on one hand, and the United States and the British Commonwealth, on the other.

By accepting the idea of an 11-power conference, China has identified herself with the views of America, Britain, France by proposing the retention of the great power veto in the voting procedure to be adopted, she has fallen in with Soviet wishes.

She is now invited by Russia to go a step further in identifying herself with the Soviet plan to keep the Far Eastern peace settlement as the exclusive preserve of the Council of Foreign Ministers, with China replacing France as the fourth great interested power.

China's answer, it is thought, will be framed with an eye to its effect on the present internal situation of China, where the civil struggle between the Communists and the Government is still affected by the prevailing attitude of Moscow and Washington.

The suggestion contained in the Soviet note that membership of the committees and subcommittees would adequately meet the interests of the other Allied powers which fought Japan, will certainly be emphatically rejected by Britain and all the other members of the British Commonwealth.—Reuter.

The second largest industry in France before the war, with an average annual production of 120 films, it produced only 74 pictures in 1947 as against 94 in 1946.—Reuter.

Nearly 300 steel-helmeted police, armed with tear gas and weapons, this morning started to eject squatters from the old Kowloon City.

Some resistance was shown by a few of the settlers and two men were arrested for assaulting police-men.

Up to 9.30, thirty huts had been demolished and it was expected that the eviction would be completed by 1 o'clock.

The export of the "black gold" from under British soil, which, be-

World Peace Without Peace Treaties

MARSHALL SETS ABOUT ANOTHER TASK

Washington, Jan. 4.—Mr George Marshall, the U.S. Secretary of State, is returning to Washington from his country home tomorrow after his first real holiday since he took over the State Department nearly a year ago, to throw himself into the task of building world peace without peace treaties.

He intends, according to informed sources here, to devote the majority of his time and energy to the European recovery programme. He hopes to persuade Congress to approve the long-term aid for Europe plan quickly and without crippling amendments.

As he has already made clear in public statements, the plan that bears his name now constitutes the chief instrument of American foreign policy—until it succeeds, peace in Europe, in his view, cannot be achieved.

In testimony before Congress in the next few days, Mr Marshall, it is understood, will make no attempt to "lay down" the unprecedented responsibility that this fact places on the members of the House and the Senate.

Mr Marshall's continuous presence in Washington in the coming months will be the first occasion, since war ended, that an American Secretary of State has been able to spend full time at his "home" desk for more than a few weeks on end.

OTHER PROBLEMS

The other problems awaiting decision, it is understood, include: 1.—A Scheme for "realistic" aid to China, which the Republicans in Congress are insistently demanding as the Far East counterpart to the Marshall Plan.

2.—A possible revision of the Greek aid programme in the light of the recent developments—whether more money or other American aid is needed to stabilise the situation there.

3.—The methods whereby the inclusion of the French Zone with the Anglo-American economic merger area in Germany might be negotiated in the coming weeks.

4.—Plans for strengthening Western Hemisphere cooperation, due to be discussed at the coming Inter-American conference at Bogota.

5.—The strengthening of America's propaganda activities by radio and other means at present starved for funds by an economy-minded Congress.

Other matters concerning Germany—the issue of new currency, the maintenance and possible increase of the food rations and the halting of Communist infiltration and activity in the Western Zones.

According to State Department sources, Mr Marshall feels that the events of recent weeks, while not inspiring, have at least "cleared the air" and made the issues before him and the United States stand out.

The weeks and months ahead will show how and with what success he will be able to tackle them.—Reuter.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE

Washington, Jan. 4.—President Truman today put the finishing touches to the lengthy "State of the Union" message in which he is expected to warn Congress on Wednesday that will be falling in world leadership unless they act "with the utmost urgency" to end inflation at home and to give a start to organized reconstruction in Europe.

He is expected also to propose an additional programme of aid—totalling about \$300,000,000—for China and to call once more for legislation to outlaw racial discrimination in the giving of jobs, education and voting privileges.

He is also expected to renew the plea for an increase in the immigration quotas for displaced persons from Europe to about 100,000 a year.—Reuter.

These arguments will be underlined by Mr George Marshall, the Secretary of State, and Mr Lewish Douglas, Ambassador in London, when they testify before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee next Wednesday or Thursday.

Because this is election year and because foreign aid and inflation are the two issues expected to dominate that contest, they likewise will make up the bulk of President Truman's message.

He is expected also to propose an additional programme of aid—totalling about \$300,000,000—for China and to call once more for legislation to outlaw racial discrimination in the giving of jobs, education and voting privileges.

He is also expected to renew the plea for an increase in the immigration quotas for displaced persons from Europe to about 100,000 a year.—Reuter.

The Best Sign Of Britain's Recovery

London, Jan. 4.—Some time this month, a ship will leave a port in Britain on a voyage which is regarded here as symbolic of Britain's progress to industrial recovery.

No well-dressed men and women will crowd her rails as she steams out, bound for Sweden. No sleek stewards will carry cocktails to luxury passengers. Luxury, in fact, is the last word one could apply to this vessel, with its sooty decks, its grimy clad crew, its black holds.

Her importance lies in her cargo. For she will be carrying the first regular shipment of British coal under the new trade pact agreed with Sweden at the end of 1947.

To the British people, made conscious by the importance of coal to their prosperity through the bitter months of the fuel shortage, the resumption of coal exports has come as heartening news.

The export of the "black gold" from under British soil, which, be-

fore the war, brought the nation over £34,000,000 a year from sales abroad, stopped almost dead at the end of last February.

Production was too low even to feed the home factories on which Britain's recovery drive depended.

Since then, however, production records in the mines have soared, and stocks of coal have accumulated until home industrial consumers—the No. 1 priority—are now turning away offers of extra coal.

Although the January shipment to Sweden is the first export under firm contract since the coal crisis, Britain did actually begin to export small amounts informally to several countries, including Portugal and France, in the last weeks of 1947.

These amounts are stocks, turned down by already well-supplied factories, which cannot be shifted elsewhere in the country because of transport difficulties.

Their accumulation at the piers would seriously endanger further production. So the surplus stocks

are sent to the nearest port and shipped to foreign customers chosen by the Government.

The coal export target for 1948 is 10,000,000 tons out of a total estimated production of 21,000,000 tons. Of this, 6,000,000 tons are already committed to the countries which come under the Marshall Plan; and 7,000,000 tons are needed for bunkers and bunker depots abroad.

Apart from Sweden and Elbt, the only customers which at present have signed and sealed contracts, it is still doubtful what countries will share in the remaining 3,000,000 tons.

Britain's biggest annual individual coal exports before the war, taking 1,000 figures, were to France (4,100,400 tons), Germany (3,887,443 tons), Sweden (2,655,811 tons), Denmark (2,000,858 tons), Italy (2,260,16 tons) and the Argentine (2,080,407 tons).—Reuter.

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WARNER BROS.
STUART ERWIN JOHNNY MITCHELL RUTH DONNELLY LOUIS ARMSTRONG
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Lashlee Parsons
She played a dangerous game!

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AND INTRODUCING RICARDO MONTALBAN
(He's the corner's new romantic connection!)



Arabs claim two secret armies are ready

JERUSALEM. As the aeroplane which had brought me from Paris circled over the coast plain of Palestine to land at Lydda, I thought how prosperous, how industrious, and how quiet and peaceful this country looked.

Cars and lorries were bustling along the smooth British-built macadam roads, Arab peasants worked skilfully and tilled the fields, while homesteads in the Jewish orange plantations shone cheerfully in the sun.

In the distance I could see big town settlements. How could there be trouble here, I thought.

And then I landed. "Are you a Jew?" a British immigration officer asked politely. It was a routine question, he apologised, which he was compelled to ask all European passengers. That convinced me. I was indeed in the Holy Land, where war is holy and where war is race war, and always has been from the time when the Jebusites fought the Hittites and Amalekites.

I had to wait two and a half hours for a car to take me into Jerusalem from Lydda. "Cars are afraid to come out here," I was told. "They are afraid of being attacked."

"By whom?" I asked. "Depends on whose car it is: by Arabs if it is a Jewish car, by Jews if it is an Arab car."

All seemed quiet enough as we drove along the road. In the porches of their houses sat white-robed Arabs chatting

and smoking, hardly deigning to glance at us.

We passed, and nowhere could I so much as suspect the presence of an ambush party, all looked so peaceful and contented.

But only an hour later a Jewish bus driving down this

same road was ambushed and shot up. A woman was killed.

From Jerusalem I telephoned a Polish friend of mine in Tel Aviv whom way back in September 1939 during the German invasion I had carried out from Warsaw with his wife in my car to Rumania, thus saving him from the gas chamber.

"My dear friend," he said, "I want to see you. But you must not come to Tel Aviv, it is too dangerous. There is shooting all the time."

I went for a walk through Jerusalem's Old City, which I remembered well from those autumn days of 1938 when

Arab terrorists held it and the British Army under General O'Connor had to lay on a regular siege and storm assault to recapture it. I found the same atmosphere of tension now as then.

The previous night, the police told me, there had been shooting as Arabs from their quarter

of the city raided Jewish quarters, and the Jews fought back. Now it was quiet, but after dark it will probably start all over again.

Ringlet-curling Jews in long black coats stood fearful in front of their half-closed stalls waiting for what was to come. The iron gate to the Arab quarter was locked and Jews and Arabs living in houses on either side of it had been moved by British police.

A blue-coated sergeant stolidly patrolling this No-man's-land with a Tommy-gun at the ready showed me windows from which snipers were waiting to shoot and throw hand-grenades.

Then he showed me a hole in the wall through which I could pass from the Jewish to the Arab quarter. I passed through.

MOSLEY SUGGESTS TO HOME SECRETARY CHUTE EDE THAT THE NEW UNIFORM OF HIS SUPPORTERS SHOULD BE LIKE THAT OF THE POLICE, SO THAT IN FUTURE THEY COULD KEEP ORDER AT THEIR MEETINGS THEMSELVES AND SAVE MANPOWER.

MALAY PIRATES ARE ACTIVE

By DAN L. THRAPP

OUT of the hot, still and perfumed East Indian night, while heat lightning played about the forested hills of Malaya and Sumatra on either side of the Malacca Strait, a green and black motor launch, its engines muffled, slid alongside a lumbering sailing junk.

Before the crew of the junk could take alarm, a boarding party of Chinese and Malays, brandishing pistols and cutlasses, swarmed aboard. They took US\$30,165 worth of cash and raw rubber off the sailing vessel and allowed it to fade emptily into the still night.

It was on November 12, 1947, and the junk, M.4747, bound for Singapore from Sumatra, was just four miles off the Muar coast when she was boarded. The incident was one of many reported to the Colonial Office in London recently, indicating that piracy, for thousands of years the right and special forte of Malay seamen, had again come into its own.

Piracy has spread over many of the dangerous seas of the vast East Indies and up the China coast beyond Hongkong, where a Dutch vessel was stopped recently in the boldest act of piracy on the high seas since Jean Lafitte left the Louisiana coast for Yucatan.

The British authorities have organised motor boat patrols to combat piracy in Malay waters, the Colonial Office said.

But coastal shipping among the myriad islands of the Far East cannot be entirely safe from daring pirate raids unless the motor boat patrols are considerably increased. The pirates, who direct their operations mostly against coastal and fishing craft, so far are not organised and seem to operate singly, with no pirate "chieftains" in the Conrard vein.

HANDS FULL

The Marine Police Force, reorganised since the war, is again based on Penang, a small island at the head of the Malacca Strait. It has had its hands full, both on the east and west coasts of Malaya.

Ten cases of piracy, used to describe all cases of robbery on water except on inland waterways, were reported from the Malayan coast during 1947, the Colonial Office said. The latest one was on July 27.

But on the west coast the situation is "much worse." There have been 46 cases of piracy or attempted piracy reported to police during the year. Many took place outside the three-mile limit. Some occurred in Dutch territorial waters, but were reported after the vessels concerned reached Malayan ports under British control.

CHOOSE RUBBER

During November, three cases of piracy and one attempted case were reported to the police. The latter occurred on November 1, off Batu Laut, when a motor launch painted sea green tried to intercept a government launch bound for Tanjung Tuan, Malacca, during the night. The government craft outran the pirate vessel.

On November 21, a motor craft bound for Singapore from Sumatran ports was stopped at sea by a motor launch, also painted green like the sea and black like the night. Coagulated rubber worth US\$3,462 was stolen.

Rubber apparently is the most desired booty. During October a Siamese boat bound from Siam to Penang was said to have been robbed of \$11,000 worth of rubber. The four other piracies reported during October occurred near Salangar, five, ten, 20 and 30 miles respectively off the Malayan coast.—United Press.



BY THE WAY by Beachcomber

WE left Major Rolling listening among the rocks, and Sergeant Bulkey scrambling over them. Presently the Sergeant came to a sandy space between two rocks, and noticed a kind of deep cavern in the sand, which disappeared under a big rock.

It was far too large to have been dug by children, and as he leaned over from his ledge he heard distinctly eerie sounds of clanking and hammering coming from the earth's core. He called to the Major, who soon joined him. "Look," said Bulkey, pointing to the hole. But the Major had heard the sounds. "That's no message," he said. "It's some huge monster in its lair." "Might be a washed-up whale," said Bulkey. "That is unlikely," answered the Major. "We must get some men together and investigate," he continued.

Standoff
DEAR MR GRAMFOND, Miss Slopcornor asks me to say that it is not quite clear from your letter whether your request for her photograph is personal or official. She wishes to avoid a repetition of an occurrence last month. She replied to a request for her picture from the Mayor of Tretoothle and Pengullion, a Mr Rasper. Thinking it was for official use, she wrote on it, "With all my loving thoughts." But the Mayor hung it in his dining-room. I await your answer.

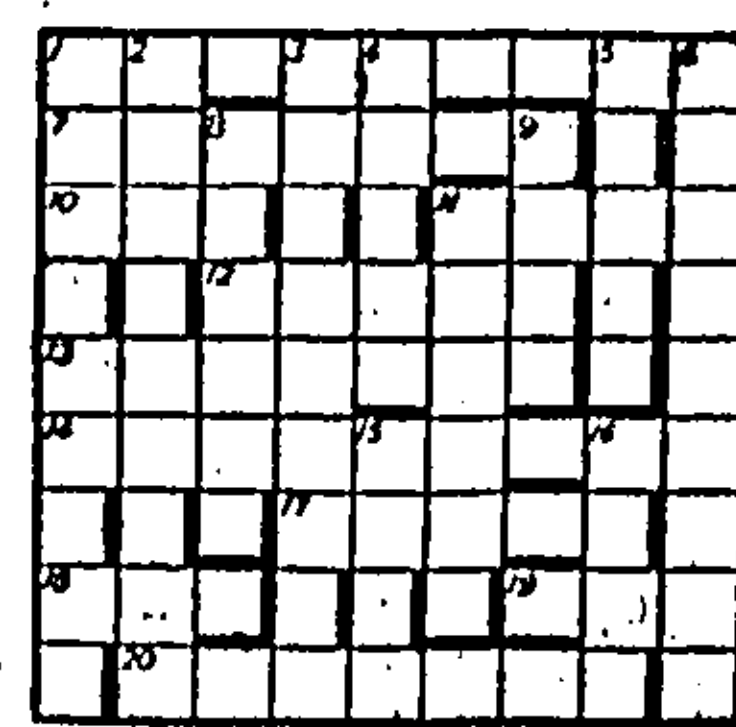
Your faithfully,
AMY CARBOYS, Secretary.

In Passing
DRAMATIC critics, who are paid to go to the theatre, and get comfortable seats free, always lose their tempers and their sense of humour when the people who have paid for uncomfortable seats express

their dislike of a play in a more direct and virile manner than the critics. They are for ever whining about the theatre being dead, but any uproar of healthy criticism (unless it is favourable) makes them sulk for weeks. The only excuse for them is that they sit in the stalls, and are therefore surrounded by the friends of the management and of the players, who think it bad manners to boo, or even to shout approval too heartily before their bouquets are handed up.

Lit-tle Bo-Pest
DAD-DY, why can't they just ab-ab-lish the ve-to? Well, boy, some-bo-dy would ve-to its ab-ab-it-1-on. All right, Then some-bo-dy else could ve-to that ve-to. That would lead to ev-en that ve-to-be-ing ve-to-ed. Why, dad-dy? We can't go in-to all that now. Go to sleep.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



- Across
1. He comes from a lean world. (9)
 2. Portion of a game by the side
- Down
1. I drag fuel (anag.). (4-5)
 2. Such a man could not be ambidextrous. (3-6)
 3. He warning has saved many seafarers. (9)
 4. Clean from the corner. (5)
 5. In a way the fleet upsails the sea. (5)
 6. Dearest. (5)
 7. When referring to the heroine you are also sure. (6)
 8. Shakespeare refers to second childhood as this tooth, eyes and nose. (4)
 9. Water-bottle. (6)
 10. More than large. (6)
 11. The unedged hawk. (4)

NANCY Turnabout



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Fitch's
DANDRUFF REMOVER
SHAMPOO
&
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A NEW DAILY FEATURE—BEGINS TODAY

HOW A HOLLYWOOD STAR IS BORN ★

SYNOPSIS:

This is the story of Catherine Brown, a young girl who hopes to become a Hollywood star.

A famous director takes you backstage at Paramount Studios to bring you her story.



Movie actresses Joan Caulfield and Barbara Stanwyck are about to commence shooting a scene for the picture "Variety Girl," for Director George Marshall. Barbara is telling Joan that in the year 1928 the Variety Club of Pittsburgh adopted a foundling who was left on a seat of the Sheridan

Square Theatre there. They named her Catherine Brown, Barbara said. In movie technique Barbara relates the story of that girl beginning with the very first day she arrived in Hollywood. Bob Hope received word of her arrival. Ray Milland, whose

telephone is in the chandelier, also got a call. And as Paulette Goddard was about to make a bubble bath scene, her telephone rang too. The coming to Hollywood of Catherine Brown was really an event. (To be continued tomorrow).

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Posed for Lois Leeds.

Analyze your hair and follow the home treatment outlined.

ANALYZE YOUR HAIR!

For Dry Hair. First, rid yourself of the idea that shampooing your hair often is going to make it drier. It will have no such effect, especially if you use a liquid shampoo which is especially made for dry hair. So, shampoo your hair when it needs it, which is once a week. And if you will give yourself a hot oil treatment before the shampoo your hair will respond. You can do this by heating olive oil and

massaging into the scalp, bit by bit and strand by strand. Then wrap your head in a towel for an hour or so. Then do a thorough shampoo with a liquid shampoo "for dry hair." A bit of brilliantine on the ends of your curls and you'll emerge with no flatter wisps to spoil your appearance.

For Oily Hair. Sweets and fried foods are not for you. Eliminate them from your diet and see what happens! Both your hair and your complexion will benefit. Choose a shampoo which is right for your hair. Shampoo your hair twice a week. Brush every strand upwards, then massage your scalp with your fingertips. This is a vital preliminary for your shampoo.

For Coarse Hair. It is usually the girls with fine hair who complain but the girls with coarse hair have their troubles, too. Some of them think that because their hair can be easily set in place that is the end of the story. But coarse hair collects dirt too, and while the hair may remain in place, it loses its lustre. Coarse hair is often dull and drab for no other reason than that it is not shampooed often enough.

For Fine Hair. Girls with fine hair usually sing the old refrain, "I can't do a thing with it!" But they can. And they should not forego the weekly shampoo because they are afraid of the "flyaway" look afterwards. Use a special liquid shampoo with a hair conditioner. This will make hair manageable. Brushing brings out the oil of a fine-haired scalp and this gives the hair body. So brush every day, especially before your shampoo. Rub brilliantine on the ends of your hair to prevent brittleness. If you have very fine, dry hair, use a hot oil treatment occasionally. If hair is oily, shampoo twice a week to prevent that "stringy" look.

Minute Makeups
by GABRIELLE



Plan your Blue Note! Softest Blue-Reds are very flattering, for both makeup and costume colors. Blue eyeshadow softens your glance. Blue mascara puts a harmonizing Blue "frame" around your eyes. And the Blue-Red of the lipstick seems to make teeth look whiter.

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"We'd better quit that food saving idea of yours if you expect me to grow into those old pants of Pop's!"

Formosa Makes Headway As Supply Base

Shanghai, Jan. 2.—Although reported to be still smouldering with discontent with the Chinese administration, Formosa, China's largest island province which she repossessed two years ago after 50 years of Japanese occupation, is today making rapid headway towards becoming the "supply house" of the nation—the role earmarked for her by the Chinese Government.

CALIFORNIA SILK GROWING IMPRACTICAL

Prof. E. O. Assig, University of California agriculture professor, takes a pessimistic view of prospects for a silk industry in California, even though the state may be one of the best places in the world to grow silkworms.

"The only persons who have made money from growing silkworms in California," he said, "are salesmen who unloaded land, mulberry trees and equipment on prospective silk growers."

Other crops can be grown in California with less labour and for higher prices. Assig said competition from synthetics and silk from Japan and Brazil are hard for California producers to meet. Assig reminded prospective silk producers that expensive, air-conditioned cocoons are needed and the silkworms must be fed day and night. The worms are so sensitive that cigarette smoke, a slammed door or drafts from an open window will kill them.

Anyhow, he concluded, Japan probably will produce more silk than the United States can consume.

BRAILLE CHART GUIDES BLIND

A 70-page chart in Braille to help the thousands of blind persons in New York to use the municipal transportation system has been completed.

The chart, said to be the first of its kind, gives a word picture of 500 stations, 1,000 platforms, track levels and train direction. Simple code symbols are used to guide the blind, with notations on train schedules, door locations, turnstiles, streets above ground and train routes.

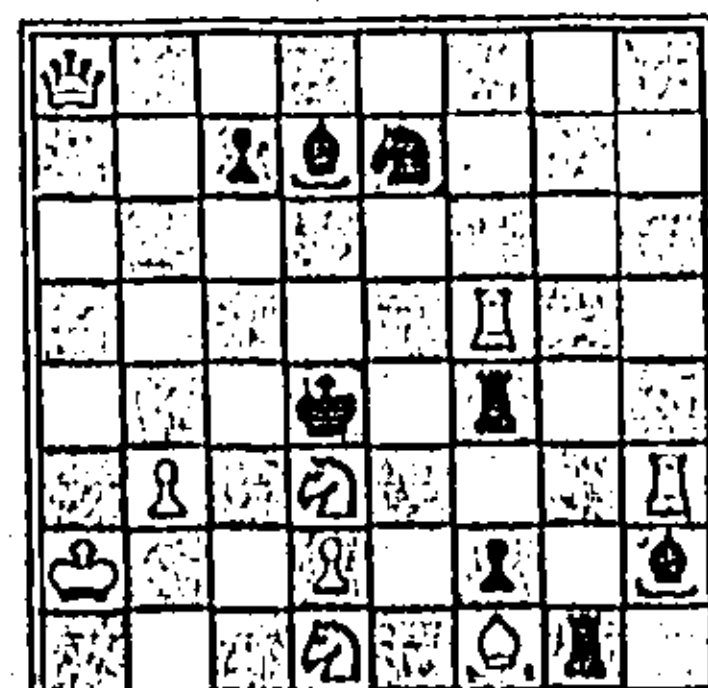
The chart was developed after a year's work by William Witlick of the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind. The guild will publish the chart and distribute it free on request to all blind persons in the city.

Check Your Knowledge

1. Name the composer of "Pomp and Circumstance."
2. What bodies of water are separated by the Yucatan Peninsula of Central America?
3. Where and when did the game of bowling originate?
4. In what branch of the fishing industry have Norwegians specialized?
5. Name the philosopher who is reputed to have slept in a jug or large earthenware jar.
6. Name the first ship to sail around the world.

(Answers on Page 4)

CHESS PROBLEM

By W. W. WALLIS
Black, 8 pieces.

White, 9 pieces.

White to play and mate in two.

Solution to Saturday's problem:

1. Q-K4, P-K5; 2. K-K5, (ch); 3. P-K6; 4. Q-K5, (ch); 5. P-K6; 6. Q-K5, (ch); 7. P-K6; 8. Q-K5, (ch); 9. P-K6; 10. Q-K5, (ch); 11. P-K6; 12. Q-K5, (ch); 13. P-K6; 14. Q-K5, (ch); 15. P-K6; 16. Q-K5, (ch); 17. P-K6; 18. Q-K5, (ch); 19. P-K6; 20. Q-K5, (ch); 21. P-K6; 22. Q-K5, (ch); 23. P-K6; 24. Q-K5, (ch); 25. P-K6; 26. Q-K5, (ch); 27. P-K6; 28. Q-K5, (ch); 29. P-K6; 30. Q-K5, (ch); 31. P-K6; 32. Q-K5, (ch); 33. P-K6; 34. Q-K5, (ch); 35. P-K6; 36. Q-K5, (ch); 37. P-K6; 38. Q-K5, (ch); 39. P-K6; 40. Q-K5, (ch); 41. P-K6; 42. Q-K5, (ch); 43. P-K6; 44. Q-K5, (ch); 45. P-K6; 46. Q-K5, (ch); 47. P-K6; 48. Q-K5, (ch); 49. P-K6; 50. Q-K5, (ch); 51. P-K6; 52. Q-K5, (ch); 53. P-K6; 54. Q-K5, (ch); 55. P-K6; 56. Q-K5, (ch); 57. P-K6; 58. Q-K5, (ch); 59. P-K6; 60. Q-K5, (ch); 61. P-K6; 62. Q-K5, (ch); 63. P-K6; 64. Q-K5, (ch); 65. P-K6; 66. Q-K5, (ch); 67. P-K6; 68. Q-K5, (ch); 69. P-K6; 70. Q-K5, (ch); 71. P-K6; 72. Q-K5, (ch); 73. P-K6; 74. Q-K5, (ch); 75. P-K6; 76. Q-K5, (ch); 77. P-K6; 78. 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UNITED NATIONS EXPECTED TO INVESTIGATE KASHMIR

17TH REPUBLIC OF U.S.S.R.

Munich, Jan. 4.—Rudolf Paul, ex-Premier of the Soviet zone province of Thuringia, said today that the Soviet Zone of Germany is to join the Soviet Union as the 17th constituent republic, basing assertion on a conversation that he had with the Soviet Zone commander, Marshal Sokolovsky, while still Premier.

Dr. Paul, who disappeared last month after secretly leaving the Soviet Zone in September, made his statement to the American-licensed paper *Neue Zeitung* today.—*Reuter*.

MICHAEL TO EXPLAIN ABDICATION

Vienna, Jan. 4.—Ex-King Michael of Rumania plans to issue a statement to the world on his abdication as soon as all members of his family reach the safety of foreign soil, his private secretary said tonight.

Michael's plan was announced by Mircea Ionita, his private secretary, as the former King's eight-year special train passed through Vienna on its way to Switzerland, where it is due tomorrow.

Implying that Michael would charge that his Leftist government forced him out, Ionita said, when shown newspaper reports that Michael had quit under outright Communist pressure, "I cannot deny these reports. At the moment, however, I cannot talk about the motives which caused the King's abdication."

Almost Out Of Funds

Ionita intimated that the King intended to issue his statement as soon as his wife, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Elena, had left Rumania. They are remaining behind until next week, Ionita said, for "technical"—presumably, "family"—reasons.

Ionita also said that Michael was eager to meet Princess Anne Bourbon-Parma, with whom he fell in love almost at first sight when they attended the wedding of Princess Elizabeth of Great Britain. "You can really say that His Majesty looks forward with all his heart to see her again," he said.

The secretary disclosed also that Michael left his country almost out of funds.

"We sold some wine and other items which were the King's personal property before we left to get some money," he said.—*United Press*.

SHIP STRUCK MINE

The Hague, Jan. 4.—The American ship, *Pioneer Cove* (8,103 tons), which struck a mine early today 65 kilometres west of the Dutch island of Terschelling, was later reported to be making for London under her own power.

A radio message from the ship's master said that the crew had been able to effect temporary repairs and had suffered no casualties.

The *Pioneer Cove* was believed to be on a passage from Hamburg to London when she detonated the mine.—*Reuter*.

BAO DAI IN SWITZERLAND

London, Jan. 4.—Bao Dai, ex-Emperor of Annam, arrived in Basel today by air from London on his way to Geneva, Swiss Radio reported.

He reached London on December 29. He had been living in exile in Hongkong since his abdication in 1945. It is believed that he came primarily to see an eye specialist.—*Reuter*.

Saigon Dock Fire

Paris, Jan. 4.—The French News Agency said a night dock fire in Saigon, threatened the destruction of 40,000 tons of rubber on Sunday night and that French Army and Navy units were aiding in fighting the blaze.

The dispatch said a column of smoke rose more than 3,000 feet above the city and that Saigon and its suburbs were covered by a dense pall of smoke.

Officials said at least 2,000 tons of rubber stored nearest the area of the fire were certain to be destroyed and that other stocks were menaced. French cargo ships and one Russian freighter in the port were protected from the blaze, the Agency said.—*Associated Press*.

Lake Success, Jan. 4.—The appointment of a small United Nations "on the spot" commission to investigate India's complaint against Pakistan, alleging intervention in Kashmir, is expected to be the first urgent step taken by the Security Council when it meets on Tuesday, according to well-informed sources here.

United Nations senior officials are not enthusiastic about the idea of a Kashmir commission because their numbers are already seriously depleted by the Balkans, Korean and Palestine Commissions, but they believe it would be difficult for the Security Council to arrive at an objective opinion merely by hearing charges and counter-charges round a table.

After a preliminary debate starting on Tuesday, it is considered most likely that Britain may propose the setting up of a three-man investigation commission, possibly with additional powers of conciliation.

Britain, which will specially be represented here by Mr. Philip Noel-Baker, Minister of Commonwealth Relations, is expected to be a member of the commission in view of Britain's special interest in a dispute between two dominions.

As both India and Pakistan are expected to accept in advance the United Nations Charter obligations to submit to any Security Council ruling, no difficulty is expected in giving the projected commission the widest powers to work on the spot.

Short Debate Expected

The proceedings at Tuesday's meeting of the Security Council will probably be confined to hearing preliminary statements from India's representative, after which the Pakistan representative will be given an opportunity to answer the charges at a future meeting.

In view of the fact that this dispute—unlike all others before the Council so far—involves a purely domestic Indian matter and does not impinge on big power political relations, the general debate is expected to be short.

The Council's first action, as in the Indonesian case, will then probably be to call for an immediate cessation of all military movements in the disputed territory, pending the arrival of the investigation commission.

The hope was still expressed here today that if the Security Council sets up a commission, both parties will agree to engage in a round-table conference aiming at a settlement of the dispute by negotiation.

JEAN BOROTRA DEFEATED

Lisbon Tennis Tournament

Lisbon, Jan. 4.—The defeat of Jean Borotra by Pedro Masip, who won 6-3, 6-8, 6-4, featured the continuation of the international lawn tennis tournament here.

Masip is regarded as Spain's outstanding player at the present time. Borotra's compatriot from France, Henri Cochet, defeated Jose Roque, of Portugal, 6-2, 6-2, while the Spanish combination of Masip and Borotra were beaten after a tense struggle by the Spaniard Savost and the Australian Jack Harper.

The Spanish combination won the first set 6-2, but the next two each went to 20 games before Savost and Harper won 11-9, 11-9 for the match.—*Reuter*.

SANTA SUSANA STAKES

Arcadia, Calif., Jan. 4.—The Santa Susana Stakes of \$50,000 for three-year-old fillies was won over seven furlongs at Santa Anita by Mrs. Habbitt, who beat Isabet by half a length, with Candy Kane third.

Mrs. Habbitt kept near the leaders for six furlongs and then came away to win in 84 seconds.

The winner carried eight stone three and paid \$14.20 for a \$2 ticket.—*Reuter*.

SCULLS WINNER

West Palm Beach, Florida, Jan. 4.—Jack Kelley, American and Canadian sculling champion and winner of the Diamond Sculls at Henley last summer, easily won a 2,000 metres singles sculls event on Lake Worth when competing for the Pennsylvania University in the annual contests with Yale.

He was not extended by his two Yale rivals when winning by three lengths in six minutes 50.4 seconds.—*Reuter*.

HEADLEY NOT TO PLAY

Kingston, Jamaica, Jan. 4.—George Headley, West Indies cricket star, will not play in the Test match against the MCC tourists in British Guiana starting on March 3.

This was made known today and is a further chapter in the story which began when Headley said that he would not play in matches against the tourists except in Jamaica. He was later persuaded to change his mind.

Headley has been nominated captain for the first Test in the Barbados starting on January 21 and for the fourth in Jamaica, starting on March 27.—*Reuter*.

RUGBY RESULT

Toulouse, Jan. 4.—New Zealand's Rugby League touring side lost to a Pyrenees-Languedoc combination here this afternoon by 16 points to nil.—*Reuter*.

and conciliation, as provided in the Charter.

Otherwise, if India should insist on immediate Council action against Pakistan, it is difficult for experts here to see what the Council can do until it is in possession of the full facts of the case from impartial sources.—*Reuter*.

Little Assembly To Meet

Lake Success, Jan. 4.—The United Nations "Little Assembly"—the miniature General Assembly, officially called the Interim Committee—meets here for the first time tomorrow under the shadow of total boycott by six Eastern European countries, led by the Soviet Union.

The first session of the Little Assembly, set up by the General Assembly in November to function between its main meetings, is expected only to concern procedure and the election of officers.

Dr. Louis Padilla Nervo, of Mexico, is the favourite choice for president, with M. Farnand Van Lenzenhove, of Belgium, as the second most likely possibility.

The only item on the Little Assembly's agenda at present is the veto question, but it is understood that the United States will not press for an immediate discussion of this.

The only other item which might be raised immediately is the Balkan problem, which led to a series of deadlocks in the Security Council.

The countries which have boycotted the Little Assembly as "unconstitutional and contrary to the United Nations Charter" are the Soviet Union, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia.

Gandhi "Amazed"

New Delhi, Jan. 4.—He was "amazed" that the Pakistan Government disputed the truth of India's complaint to the United Nations that Pakistan had a hand in the invasion of Kashmir by the raiders, Mahatma Gandhi said tonight.

People were everywhere talking about the possibility of war between India and Pakistan, he told his prayer meeting.

"Both Hindus and Moslems have resorted to cruel acts and have made grievous blunders, but that does not mean this mad race should go on, culminating in war."

War would bring both dominions under the sway of a third power, and nothing could be worse. He pleaded for amity and goodwill which would enable the Dominion of India's representation to the United Nations to be withdrawn with dignity, a step which the United Nations would welcome.

He declared that it was incumbent upon the Indian Union to go to the rescue of Kashmir, where that State sought its help to expel the raiders, and it was the duty of Pakistan to co-operate with the Indian Union.

But while Pakistan expressed its willingness to co-operate, it took no concrete steps in that direction.

Mr. Gandhi said that he would like to impress on the leaders of Pakistan that, partition having been conceded, there was no justification for any animosity.

The partition was demanded on religious communal grounds and it was, therefore, the duty of Pakistan, as its name implied, to remain clean in all its dealings.—*Reuter*.

Panama Stand On Bases

Panama City, Jan. 4.—Panama is ready at any time to negotiate a new agreement with the United States bases outside the canal zone for defence of the vital waterway, the new Foreign Minister, Mario de Diego, said today.

However, he indicated the initiative to negotiate a new pact replacing the one rejected unanimously by the National Assembly must come from the United States. Mr. Diego said he never intended to close the door to new negotiations, thus clarifying the statement of President Enrique Jimenez who did not think the time propitious.

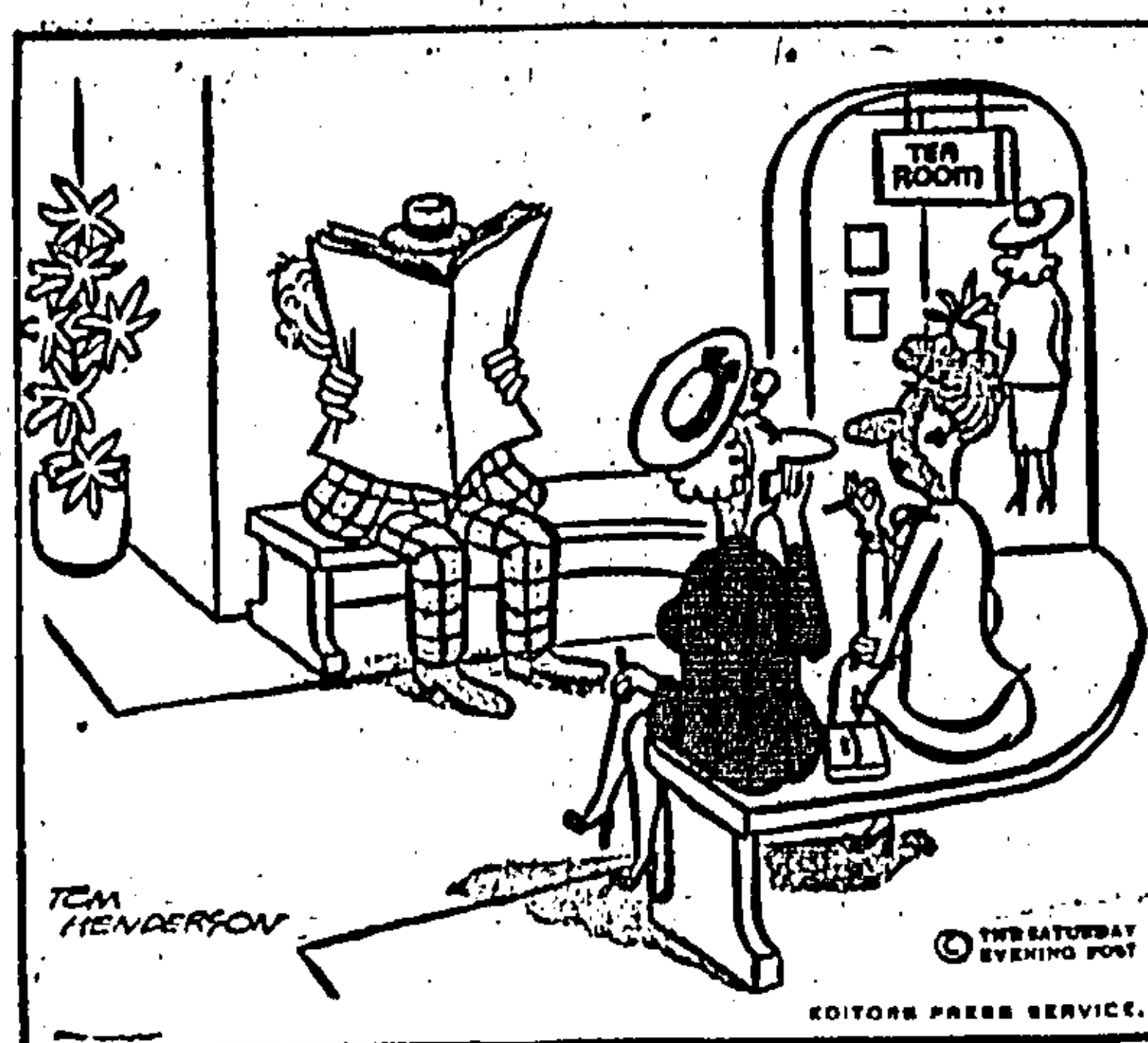
Legal experts said under the 1930 treaty the defence bases agreement need not be a solemn bilateral instrument, but if emergency conditions so demand, it might be reached by a simple exchange of diplomatic notes or even telephone conversation between the presidents of both countries.—*United Press*.

SECOND PIRACY OFF MALAYA

Singapore, Jan. 4.—Masked pirate raiders, with guns blazing, hijacked a Chinese coastal vessel on Friday night in the Straits of Malacca. It was the second act of piracy within a week in Malayan waters.

The narrow straits, which separate Malaya from Sumatra, have been the lair of pirates since the days of Portuguese free-boaters.

A shipping company spokesman said all Singapore passenger ships calling at Chinese ports henceforth will carry armed guards. The current threat of piracy in southern Asiatic waters was climaxed through weeks ago with the sinking of the Dutch passenger ship *Van Heutz* off Hongkong.—*Associated Press*.



"The hat doesn't fool me—I see him looking."

RUSSIAN EXILES MOVE AGAINST RED REGIME

Shanghai, Jan. 4.—Elias Shendrikoff, 71-year-old founder of the Russian Menshevik branch of the revolutionary party which later was outlawed by the Lenin-Stalin clique of the Bolsheviks, has departed for the United States to contact other exiled Russian anti-Communist leaders in a world-wide anti-Soviet campaign.

Shendrikoff said he expected to confer with Alexander Kerensky in the United States and go to Mexico City to meet the Free Russian Committee recently formed there.

Shendrikoff, who represented the Menshevik branch in two post-revolution Russian governments, charged that the Soviet Union was "preparing itself very actively for a new and more terrible war."

He said the people of Russia, cut off from outside information, have

no idea of the danger hanging over their country.

The exile, who has been in China 27 years, said: "The despoiling of North Korea, the transformation of small states into submissive, humble satellites and the use of prisoners of war in Russia as real slaves and building up an army composed of German war prisoners with their own generals in charge—all this testifies that Russia is preparing itself very actively for a new and more terrible war."

Russia In Ruins

"Russia is in ruins," he said. "According to statements of the Communists themselves, the territory between the Volga and Warsaw is a virtual desert—with a starving population, unclothed and unsheltered. The nation is bankrupt."

Shendrikoff, a prominent Shanghai attorney, expects to arrive in San Francisco in the middle of January aboard the American President liner General Meigs.

As a labour leader in the Cossackian offshoots during the Russo-Japanese war, he organised workers into a union which reached an agreement with the industrialists. This act aggravated the split between the Mensheviks and the Bolsheviks as the latter demanded violence against the industrialists rather than agreements.

Prior to the final outlawing of the Mensheviks, Shendrikoff was commissioner for Turkistan in the provisional 1917 government of Prince Lvov, and later served two years in the administration of Admiral Kolchak. He came to Shanghai in the latter part of 1920.—*United Press*.

Greek Troops Follow On

Athens, Jan. 4.—Queen Friderika of Greece landed today at Preveza, on the east coast of Greece, from a destroyer and is expected later today at Yawina, capital of Epirus, on her way to Konitsa, the Athens news agency reported.

Greek troops in the area are today still attacking the guerrillas, who failed to take Konitsa near the Albanian frontier, last week.

Supported by aircraft, which attacked guerrilla batteries shelling the town yesterday, they are enlarging the perimeter they held round the town.

George Stratos, Greek War Minister, told reporters in Salonika that foreign staff officers directed the attack on Konitsa.

The report of the inquiry team of the United Nations Balkan Commission, which visited the area, will be placed before the committee of the Commission within a few days, Greek press reports from Salonika said today.

Posting Of Observers

The posting of groups of observers on behalf of the commission among Greece's northern frontiers would begin this week, according to these reports. The first would be stationed in Epirus and would consist of military members of the commission with Greek liaison officers.

Dr. Constantin Tsaldaris, Greek Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, in a newspaper article says that whatever may happen in 1948 "Greece is destined to pursue her mission not as a small state in a corner of Europe, but as an important factor in world politics."

The article adds that 1948 "will be a critical year, full of events which will decide the fate not only of Europe, but also of the entire world."

The year 1948 finds the Greek people with arms in their hands, but our long battle to enlighten world public opinion has ended in triumph," Dr. Tsaldaris writes. "The Communists must now on suffer the fate of all traitors. After the victory we must work for the recovery of Greece to a degree worthy of the sacrifices that she has made."—*Reuter*.

Last British Governor Of Burma Goes Home

Rangoon, Jan. 4.—Sir Hubert Rance, the last British Governor of Burma, sailed down-river from Rangoon in the cruiser HMS Birmingham early today to the cheers of thousands of Burmese citizens who lined the wharfs and banks to bid farewell to the last representative of British rule in Burma.

A few hours earlier, Sir Hubert, as representative of King George VI, handed over power to the first President of the Burmese Republic, Sao Shwa Thaik, at a solemn ceremony at Government House.

The Union Jack that had fluttered from the mast of the Constitutional Assembly building is now stowed on board the HMS Birmingham, on its way to Britain, where it will be kept in the British Museum. It has been replaced by the red, blue and white star-spangled banner of the Burmese Republic.

As the cruiser sped its way to the open sea, Rangoon echoed to the

shouts of "Long Live Free Burma" from thousands of happy people joining the city's gayest festival of the century.

When power was formally transferred, lorry loads of Burmese, waving their national colours, paraded the city streets, cheering, waving flags and singing national songs. Temple bells rang out from all sides, crackers were fired in the streets and ships and factories on the river front sounded their horns.

Treaty Ratified

Meanwhile, the Republic's Cabinet met to take the oath of office and Parliament ratified the treaty with Britain.

The Prime Minister, Thakun Nu, presented the Anglo-Burmese Treaty to Parliament, explained its provisions and moved its ratification.

The Communist Party, which has seven members in the House of 255, opposed the ratification of the Treaty, which they described as "sacrificing the interests of the Burmese masses to alien capitalist domination."

They strongly criticised the terms of the defence agreement and the financial arrangement which they claimed would keep Burma under British control.

The Defence Minister, Colonel Bo Let Ya, and the Home Minister, U. Kyaw Nyein, clarified the terms of the Treaty mentioned by the Communists.

The Treaty was finally ratified by an overwhelming majority.—*Reuter*.

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NOTICE
HONGKONG AUTOMOBILE
ASSOCIATION

Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of members of the Hongkong Automobile Association will be held in the Board Room, Morning Post Building, on Wednesday, January 14, 1948, at 5.30 p.m., to discuss the question of Reorganising the Association. All members are earnestly requested to attend.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Advertisers are requested to note that not less than 24 hours notice prior to the day of publication should be given for all commercial display advertisements, change of copy etc. Notices will be received up till 4.30 p.m. for the following day.

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